

SUGAR CONVICTS STILL PAID

HAVEMEYER SAID LOOK OUT FOR THE BOYS, AND IT'S DONE.

Gerbrach Denies That Their Pay Stopped With Their Conviction—Collector Stranahan Was Suspended About the Weighing of Sugar Back in 1903.

That Nevada N. Stranahan, while collector of the port in 1903, four years before the sugar frauds were discovered, became so suspicious of the weighing reports turned in at the Custom House that he had a tabulation made which showed serious differences between the weighing of sugar here and at other ports came out yesterday afternoon in the cross-examination by Government Prosecutor Stimson of Ernest Gerbrach, the superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, who had been testifying in his own behalf.

It was the first hint that such an investigation had ever been made at the Custom House. Mr. Stimson sprung it on Gerbrach in connection with the latter's testimony on direct examination that he had paid no attention to discrepancies because he had always understood the Government "weighed liberally." He said that this matter of liberal weighing had been generally discussed and that everybody understood it, but when asked by Judge Martin, presiding at the trial, to mention somebody from whom he had got such an understanding, Gerbrach at first was unable to mention any one. Later on he said that he thought the words "liberal weighing" had at first been used in a letter to him from Theodore A. Havemeyer. He said, also, on his direct examination, that he had been at the Custom House only once in his life.

It was in questioning Gerbrach about this understanding about Government weights and his visit to the Custom House that Mr. Stimson disclosed the fact of Mr. Stranahan's investigation, and went so far as to read from what appeared to be stenographic notes of an interview between the Collector at that time and Gerbrach and Spitzer, who went over of introduction from Secretary Helke. They didn't want any change made in the method of weighing and none was made.

Gerbrach said that the conference was about the tare, the weight of the baskets containing the sugar and the Government allowance for them. Mr. Stimson read from the report of the interview the statement Gerbrach had made to the Collector to the effect that the Government "weighs sugar and sample sugar close." This was one of the arguments used at that time as to why the Collector should not make any change in the weighing. Gerbrach was plainly surprised when this was produced by Mr. Stimson. When asked by the latter if he had told the Collector that Gerbrach said: "If you have the stenographer's notes, I guess I did."

"Didn't the collector tell you that the Government was not getting as much weight at the port of New York as it was at the other ports and that he wanted to find the reason why?" asked Mr. Stimson. Gerbrach said he didn't remember, and then Mr. Stimson read from the notes the following statement made to Gerbrach and Spitzer by Collector Stranahan:

"I don't want to jump at conclusions hastily, but when I first became Collector I had a careful tabulation made of the statistics and that tabulation was not favorable to the port of New York."

"The result of the conference was that the Collector made no change in the methods, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Stimson.

"Yes," and your protest was very successful."

Gerbrach's direct examination took up the great part of the session and Mr. Stimson had only time to cross-examine him when the trial adjourned for the day. The implication that outside of Spitzer men now dead were responsible, if anybody was for the frauds, was plain in Gerbrach's direct testimony. He admitted that he had paid Spitzer and his men their wages after their discharge and denied Spitzer's testimony that he had stopped doing so when Spitzer was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Gerbrach swore that he had continued to pay Spitzer's wages to Mrs. Spitzer all the time her husband was in prison and that he had also kept on paying the checkers sent to Blackwell's Island. He said that he had done so because Spitzer and his men had sworn that they were innocent. The day after the raid on the docks, he said, he went to see H. O. Havemeyer.

"Mr. Havemeyer asked me to tell him all the facts," said Gerbrach. "And I told him that the boys had told me that they were innocent and needed a lawyer. He said to go ahead and retain counsel and to look out for the boys."

Gerbrach, who is 58 years old and came here from Germany in 1871, seemed to be extremely nervous on the stand. He has an extremely red face, down which the perspiration poured at times. Although he was nominally superintendent of the refinery, Theodore A. Havemeyer was really the chief refiner, he said, when he first got the job. He then came Mr. Donner and then Mr. Matthieson. Donner had a desk in his office, said Gerbrach, and Matthieson visited the refinery twice a week regularly up until his death, in 1908. H. O. Havemeyer then personally directed all refinery work. Gerbrach visited him at the Wall Street office and taking with him the refinery melting books. On his visits to Wall Street he also saw Helke, but not a word was said between them about weighing. "We talked about sugar earnings and insurance," said the witness, referring to his talks with Helke.

Gerbrach said that he never had supervision of the accounting departments where the weights were kept and knew nothing about discrepancies. He simply passed upon the grade of sugar, he said. In reply to other questions of his counsel, Gerbrach said that he had no recollection of changing the wages of Spitzer's men, although his initials appear on the payroll. Neither did he have any recollection of receiving any of the letters from Mrs. Helke which the Government had put in evidence. His cross-examination will be continued this morning. It is expected that Gerbrach's defense will be finished today, in which case Secretary Helke may take the stand in his own behalf.

TO AID IN WORLD'S PEACE.

Asst. Sec'y Winthrop Wants U. S. to Be in Position to Make Terms.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beaman Winthrop in his speech today before the officers assembled at the Naval War College said:

"When universal peace comes it will come by means of an international tribunal, a court of final resort, with adequate physical power to enforce its decisions. When that time comes I desire this country to be an active and leading participant in creating the world's appellate court."

Mr. Winthrop in his address dwelt at some length upon the value of a nation being prepared for war in time of peace and the value of the part which the Naval War College can play in creating preparedness for war.

Before the opening of the college the Secretary held a reception for the members of the club and college staff. After the opening exercises he reviewed the naval brigade of the naval training station, and then was entertained at luncheon by the Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, president of the college.

WOMAN ACCUSES KOHLER.

Testifies That Golden Rule Chief Was Drunk in Immoral Resort.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Though several witnesses were called to support charges of drunkenness against Chief of Police Fred Kohler in the hearing of charges of immorality, drunkenness, disobedience and incompetency today, it remained for Trisy Valentino, who testified she had boarded with Blanche Moulton, Georgia Dean, Mildred Crawford and Dorothy Sterling and that she had lived in a flat in the Andrews apartments, in the heart of the Cleveland Tenderloin, to furnish the spiciest testimony.

Miss Valentino, named in affidavits supporting the charges on which Mayor Herman C. Kohler suspended Chief Kohler as having been driven from her flat by the police because she withdrew from a deal to purchase a resort operated by Dorothy Sterling, after negotiations in which Chief Kohler and Frank Penny, a café owner, are alleged to have had a hand, testified that she had seen Chief Kohler drinking wine in Blanche Moulton's resort, had seen him coming from Blanche Moulton's bedroom, and that she might operate Dorothy Sterling's resort should she purchase it. She failed to declare positively that Chief Kohler had told her she must purchase the resort or be driven from her own flat.

The woman testified that she had been compelled to leave her flat after telling Chief Kohler she intended to sue Dorothy Sterling for the return of money paid for the resort under an agreement that the purchase price should be refunded in case the resort did not prove as prosperous as represented. This agreement, the witness said, had not been kept. Miss Valentino testified that she was living now in Scoville avenue in private apartments.

"How long have you known Chief Kohler?" Trisy Valentino was asked.

"Did you see him in May, 1909?" "Yes, in Blanche Moulton's, in Hamilton avenue."

"What was he doing?" "Drinking wine."

"What was his condition?" "He was intoxicated."

"When next did you see him?" "Two years ago, coming out of Blanche Moulton's bedroom. I was standing in my door and saw him come out. I don't know how long he had been in her room."

"When were you called to the Central Police Station?"

"In February of this year. Chief Kohler called me there. I told him I wanted to buy Dorothy Sterling's place and he said for me to go ahead and wash my luck. I went back a few days later and told him I was not going to buy Dorothy Sterling's place. I asked him why he had decided to put me out of business, as I had heard he had. He told me he was not telling his reasons."

"Did police officers visit your flat after that?"

"Yes, Capt. Shattuck and another officer. They only said, 'What haven't you moved yet?' Other policemen came later to see to it."

"Did you refuse to move from the Andrews block?"

"Yes, I told the police I wouldn't move until I had justice. I went to Mayor Raker and told him the story. He said to go ahead and tell the Tenderloin and told me to see Chief Kohler. I saw Frank Penny and he said Chief Kohler again. I told him I was going to sue Dorothy Sterling. He said, 'Go ahead and sue. I have nothing to do with it.'"

"She was excused after this, both prosecution and defense insisting that she be kept within the jurisdiction of the civil service commission, to be recalled to the stand later."

STRIKES THREATEN C. P. R.

Four Classes of Employees Have Made Demands Pay Cession Offered.

MONTREAL, June 1.—Four strikes are pending on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are threatened by the railway telegraph operators, the trainmen, the car repairers of the divisions east of Port William and the commercial telegraph operators. Deputations representing all four trades have been meeting secretly in Montreal since last week prior to waiting on W. D. McNicoll, general manager of the road, who has an appointment with them for next Monday.

The delegations have already been in conference with the heads of their departments of the road without being able to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. Mr. McNicoll has been called upon to make the last statement as to what the company is prepared to concede.

The telegraphers demand the recognition of the commercial telegraphers' union and an increase in wages amounting to about 10 per cent. The company refuses to recognize the union, but offers an increase of \$5 a month to every telegrapher on the road, irrespective of length of service. The trainmen and car repairers are demanding increased pay and better hours.

"SINKS OF INIQUITY."

Magistrate Home Wonders That Girls Should Attend Moving Picture Shows.

Seventeen-year-old Anna Thornton had her father, Thomas Thornton of 724 Columbus avenue, in the West Side court yesterday on an assault charge. Thornton is a carpenter, 65 years old. He said that Anna had been staying out late at night, frequenting the parks and moving picture shows with young men against his wishes.

When she came in at 11 o'clock last Thursday night and her father could get no satisfactory information from her, he tried to chastise her. In the rumour one of her eyes was blackened and her nose was broken.

Magistrate Home admonished the father to be more careful and discharged him. Then he expressed his opinion of the moving picture shows.

"I wonder," he said, "how any respectable young girl can patronize such shows. Many of them are similar to iniquity and most of them should be suppressed. Too many young girls are led astray in these places and it is time that some legislation was had to wipe them out."

TOWER MUST GIVE BONDS

To Secure Payment of \$5,400 a Year Alimony to His Wife.

WHITE PLAINS, June 1.—Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court today handed down an order directing that Albert E. Tower give a bond of \$700 a month alimony to Mary B. Tower.

Through a lawyer, Charles Moroschauer of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Tower, who is now a resident of Ridgeway avenue, White Plains, submitted an affidavit to the court that Mr. Tower has been living on a ranch in California for more than a year and has been seen there in company with a woman. She also contends that Mr. Tower is not a resident of the State of New York and that the greater part of his wealth consists of personal property, and that he has no sufficient real estate in this State to secure the payments provided by the decree of Judge Keogh.

SPIRITS IN THE GARDEN SASS

AN IMPROVEMENT ON GERBER'S BLACK HAND METHODS.

An Italian Master of Magic Jailed on Charges of His Countrymen—Got Money for Exorcising Spirits From Union Red—More Serious Charges.

Only recently did David Antonio learn that the vegetable plants and the trees in the garden back of his little frame house on the top of the hill at 487 Harrison street over in Passaic were filled with evil spirits and that it was these spirits which last summer caused David's illness when he ate his own peaches and tomatoes and onions.

Joe Anselmo, so David says, first told him about the spirits who were conspiring against David and his wife. Joe is a youth who came to America about six months ago. He could drive the evil spirits out of the vegetable bed, so he told David, for about \$125. David didn't want to become ill again this summer when he begins to gather his onions and so he gave Joe, the master of black magic, all he could gather together, a lump sum of \$113, which David, who is a street laborer, had saved with much effort.

David had known for some time of young Joe's intimacy with the spirit world. Often on Sundays or holidays, so David and his wife say, Joe would come to the house and spend the day, and often he would practice his magic on the plants in the garden and on the peaches and tomatoes, but on many occasions their sports would be interrupted by Joe's sudden tantrums. Then he would roll about on the floor or in the garden and engage in jerky conversations in Italian with his pet spirit, who, Joe would say after the trances had passed, is named Dombali Pasquale, and is the "Little Bright Eye" of Passaic's Little Italy.

Joe got his \$113 and announced that he had driven the evil spirits from the vegetable bed. In the meantime Joe didn't seem to have any other job. He just supported himself, he said, driving away spirits. But while doing the spirit garden cleaning Joe, according to David, overlooked the evil spirits in David's peach trees.

Joe remembered these spirits later and told David about them. He could chase the spirits from the peach trees, he said, quite as easily as he had sent them fleeing from the onion bed. More money would be needed, however. The job of chasing the peach tree spirits and the cost of the work were discussed at several meetings between David and Joe. But one night, David says, a thought came to him. He cut down the peach trees and burned them up, thereby saving himself much money in spiritualistic fees.

Joe seemed to think that this amateur method of getting rid of peach tree spirits was unwise, and he said as much to David in a letter. David didn't like some of the threats in the letter and turned it over to Detective Sergeant Cravick of the Passaic police force.

Mr. Salvatore Niche, who owns a little candy shop and vegetable stand at 347 Montgomery street, Passaic, came to the Passaic police station house with a letter that he had written to Joe. Niche said he was a family man and a husband and went on a given day to the Clifton Hotel, just outside of Passaic proper, and hand over \$500 to an old man who would call for him.

The letter was unsigned except for the usual scrawly drawings of daggers, skulls and crossbones. Sgt. Cravick and Turner decided at once that the writer of this letter and the writer of the letter that David had received from Joe were the same person. The letter to Mrs. Niche furthermore asked that \$500 also be left at a certain spot in Delaware at a given time.

On the midnight in question the detectives waited at the place in Delaware for some one to call for the money, but nobody called. A few days later Joe came to the Niche home and said that he knew of the demands being made for money from the family and that for a commission of \$50 he could call the threatening of Mrs. Niche to Joe to come back later in the afternoon and that she would then have the money. In the meantime she ran out and told the detectives.

Joe came back on time, but first he had to go into a trance in the bedroom back of the shop. He rolled about on the floor for some time talking to his favorite control, Dombali Pasquale, who also it was said, is a spirit of the air. In the meantime the two policemen waited in the kitchen waiting until he handed Joe the \$50 with marks on the bills, and then Joe got out of the trance he had been in and then the policemen arrested him.

Joe is in the county jail at Paterson. When he was arraigned before Judge Scott in the county Court House Detective Sergeant Cravick and Turner were most of Passaic's Italian colony were on hand to make charges against him. There also was lodged against Joe a new charge of kidnapping the others.

The complainant in the kidnapping charge is Mrs. Josephine Andolfi, who lives next door to David's evil spirit garden. Mrs. Andolfi told in court of the manner in which she threatened her with direful visitations of evil spirits unless she would submit, she says, to his requests. Several times, she swore, Joe put her into a trance and after she had recovered from the trance he threatened her with direful visitations of evil spirits unless she would submit, she says, to his requests. Several times, she swore, Joe put her into a trance and after she had recovered from the trance he threatened her with direful visitations of evil spirits unless she would submit, she says, to his requests.

The police turned over so many letters and other communications which they say incriminate Joe that Judge Scott decided he would send a little time running over them. Then Joe was taken back to jail.

Joe was before Judge Scott several weeks ago charged by relatives of a seventeen-year-old girl named Coleri with having seduced her unlawfully at 270 Oak street, Passaic. At that time Joe was short jail sentence, whereupon the girl announced that she would wear mourning all the time Joe was locked up. The girl was present when the hearing of the charges against Joe for obtaining money by spirit talking and threats came up and she again told the Court that she was going into mourning for Joe, whereupon the Court voiced the opinion that the girl probably will be a widow for some time, as the charges against Joe are many and grave.

Mrs. Evans gives \$250,000 to Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.

BOSTON, June 1.—Mrs. Robert Dawson Evans, owner of President Taft's summer residence at Beverly, has announced that she would give the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital \$250,000 as a fund to establish a department of clinical research and preventive medicine.

The institution is in intimate association with Boston University medical school. Mrs. Evans, who died recently leaving a \$100,000 estate.

BAKERY DRIVERS STICK.

They Refuse to Quit Work Out of Sympathy for Striking Bakers.

The attempt by the leaders of the striking bakers to get the drivers to quit so as to tie up the big bakeries proved a failure yesterday. The drivers get employed on the bakers they sell and are not in the union, but were reported to be tired of being attacked by mobs when delivering union bread.

The leaders of the striking bakers promised to get them work with union bakeries if they would quit. The drivers decided yesterday that they would stick. It was admitted by the strikers' leaders that the failure to induce a disunion was a disaster. Arrangements were made yesterday by the strike committee to have parades to-morrow and on Saturday to stir up sentiment in favor of the strikers. The big bakeries were still protected by police yesterday.

Explosion Kills 25 in Quarry.

COBLENZ, June 1.—Twenty-five workmen, mostly Japanese and Greeks, were killed in an explosion to-day in a quarry of the Union Portland Cement company in Coblenz, thirty miles east of this city. A score or more were injured.

YALE STUDENTS IN A RIOT.

Seventy-five Yale Students Try to Clean Out Savin Rock.

NEW HAVEN, June 1.—About seventy-five Yale seniors in the Sheffield Scientific School attempted to clean out Savin Rock, the Conny Island of Connecticut, last night and in the free for all fight that followed ten of the ringlanders were arrested and looked up.

This morning nine of them appeared in the West Haven town court battered and bruised. They were allowed until Friday to pay up \$10 and costs each and settle with the Savin Rock merchants whom places they put out of business.

The tenth man, who gave the name of P. I. Smithson, had his eye badly cut and was unable to appear. His sight will be permanently damaged.

It was the worst fight in which Yale students have been involved in fifteen years. The senior class had been holding its annual class dinner at Homagein Hotel, on the East Shore. During the dinner some of the diners were thrown out for disorderly conduct.

Part of the class then boarded trolley cars for Savin Rock and arrived there about midnight. Restaurants and lunch stands were attacked, catapult bottles, vinegar cruetts and pepper shakers were seized and the contents sprinkled over passersby.

The general fighting lasted fifteen minutes and old timers at the Rock say they had never seen its equal.

When the riot was fiercest four policemen arrested the ringlanders. Of the names given only two appear in the Yale catalogue. It was agreed in court to-day that the merchants would not prosecute the students if they settled for the damages to property.

ACCUSED BY YOUNG GIRLS.

A Man, His Wife and a Newborn Charged With Leading Them Into Evil.

Two young men and a young woman were before Magistrate House in the West Side court yesterday, charged by Agent Butta of the Gerry Society with impairing the morals of children. They were Jacob Ginsberg, 22 years old, who the police say is also known as Jack Goodman, his wife Esther, 17, and Louis Seidman, 18. They gave their address as 153 West Sixty-sixth street. They were held in \$1,000 bail each for trial.

Ginsberg, who works in his brother's poolroom at Avenue R, and his wife were arrested last week after two girls had related their experiences in the Ginsberg flat where they had stayed two days.

The girls, Rose Kripitner, 15 years old, and her sister, Augusta Schaller, 14 years old of 33 Norfolk street, say they were taken to the Ginsberg home on Sunday, May 22, by Seidman, who Agent Butta says "pretends to be a new baby, but never said a word in his life."

When they got there they found, they say, that they were expected to earn money on the streets. Mrs. Ginsberg, according to the Kripitner girl, suggested that she could earn \$5 and \$10 a night instead of \$5 a week at the factory.

When they tried to return home on Sunday night and the night following their parents notified the police. On Wednesday night the Ginsbergs arrived at her home and told her parents all about her experiences. Her story resulted in a raid by the Children's Society and the police.

When they were arrested until last Monday when he appeared in court as a witness in behalf of the Ginsbergs. He admitted to Magistrate O'Connor that he had taken the two girls to the house of Agent Butta and that he got from him a story that resulted in his arrest outside the court house.

CUTTING AUTO IN COLLISION.

Two Clergymen in the Other Machine Suffer Injuries.

SAVAILLE, L. E. June 1.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and their son, Bronson M. Cutting, had narrow escapes from injury yesterday when their automobile collided with one in which the Rev. Father Michael P. Heffernan of St. Lawrence's Church, Saville, and two other priests were riding on the south country road near Mr. Cutting's country home at Oakdale. Father Heffernan had his right leg fractured by the crash of the two machines and Father Leo F. Walsh, his assistant at St. Lawrence's Church, and Father Cullen of New York were both severely shaken up.

The accident occurred when the three priests were returning from a visit to the Catholic academy at Brentwood in a machine which was driven by Thomas Wheeler. Just as their car crossed the railroad track at Oakdale, Father Heffernan had his right leg fractured by the crash of the two machines and Father Leo F. Walsh, his assistant at St. Lawrence's Church, and Father Cullen of New York were both severely shaken up.

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EXCAVATORS STRIKE ON.

Less Than 1,500 Men Out of 15,000 Answer the Union's Call.

As a result of a call for a general strike of 15,000 excavators against the Contractors Protective Association for 22 cents an hour, to go into effect yesterday, Antonio Mazzola, president of the union, reported yesterday that 1,000 excavators had gone on strike. The officers of the Contractors Protective Association said that fewer men had gone on strike. Eugene Clarke, secretary of the association, said that he was surprised that so few men had gone on strike.

"All competent men in our employ have always got 22 cents an hour. Twenty-five thousand excavators were to strike last April, and the employees of only one went out that time, the others being filled immediately. The whole performance is started to get us to sign a union agreement, but we will not be trapped into becoming agents to build up this order, which is composed of men who are here one day and there another. We believe in the unions when they are practical and have agreements with the unions of rock drillers, blacksmiths, teamsters and other trades. We will sign an agreement with the excavators' union, and union recognition is the real demand."

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S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With Cash or Charge Purchases

Greenhut & Co. Warranted Appraisers

Women's 75c. Silk Hose, 47c.

The second time in the history of the trade that Silk Hose were ever sold at this price, and each time Greenhut's sold them.

In fact, the sale was so great we cabled for more before the day was out. It took almost three weeks to get them, and the maker says: "No more this season"—so get a supply while this sale is on.

They are a Pure Silk Hose in black only—with extra long double garter top of lisle and double soles of lisle—that's what makes them wear and last so long.

Usually 75c. While they last, 47c.

Important—No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

Men's Pure Silk Half Hose, 35c.

They are the best and most serviceable fifty-cent Silk Hose made, and the color assortment is complete, enabling you to select a season's supply. They are made with extra heavy heels and toes because you expect and should have long service in Silk Hose, and we guarantee this Hose in every respect.

Sheer gauze silk, a good Summer weight in black, tan, gray, navy, etc. The lot is limited—the price is for the day only.

Usually 50c. While they last, 35c.

Important—No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

Main Floor—Greenhut and Company—Thursday.

Greenhut & Co., Sixth Ave., 18th to 19th Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 SHOE

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS.

Millions of men wear W. L. Douglas \$3.50 common sense shoes because they are the most comfortable, easy-walking, long wearing and the best shoe value for the price in the world. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, on perfect fitting lasts, by the most skilled workmen, in the latest fashions.

Quality counts. It has made W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes leaders everywhere.

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes equal Custom Made Work costing \$20.00 to \$30.00, the only difference is the price.

W. L. Douglas guarantees that when you buy his name \$2.50 and \$2.00 and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take your shoes to the dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalogue, Dept. 100, 289 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK STORES:

92 Nassau Street.	1883 Third Avenue.	345 Eighth Avenue.	780 Broadway.
255 Broadway.	1424 Third Avenue.	1424 Third Avenue.	1424 Third Avenue.
883 Broadway.	3393 Third Avenue.	1207 Broadway.	1207 Broadway.
1424 Broadway.	1719 Third Avenue.	1719 Third Avenue.	1719 Third Avenue.
1424 Broadway.	3393 Third Avenue.	3393 Third Avenue.	3393 Third Avenue.

NEWARK—755 Broad Street.

POOR SMILING PERFECT EQUITY

Home Wicked Celestial of the West Has the Foreign Devils Arrest Him.

A whisper about the fair name of Wong Kai Kee came humming over the wires from San Francisco yesterday. It penetrated even to the recesses of the Chinese noodle factory at 72 Bayard street, where the Smiling Perfect Equity Company does business under the trade name of Yat Goo Min.

This fell chattering of the wires said that Wong Kai Kee, who is a partner in the Smiling Perfect Equity Company, was arrested yesterday just as he was about to embark with his wife aboard the steamer Tenyo Maru for Hongkong. The charge against him was that he had stolen \$100 from a fellow countryman who lives in Sacramento; the whispering wires qualified by saying that he had stolen this sum many years ago. Wong Kai Kee denied that he had ever stolen any money from anybody in Sacramento, so the air spars that travel like lightning said, and he protested that his arrest had been brought about by blackmailers in San Francisco who had tried to bleed him for \$100 because they thought that he had it and they wanted it.

Now the factory of the Smiling Perfect Equity Company knew nothing about these things until a stranger sat down on the top of a flower barrel yesterday afternoon and read from a little slip of white paper what the busy wires talked. One Huck Long whose hair was tinged with a premature gray by the siftings of four and cornstarch, stood by solemnly and listened to the reading. By his side was Charley Moy, who reads English himself, though slowly. When the stranger's telegram was done One Huck Long asked a question:

"Blackmail, who bring him?"

One Huck Long was told, somewhat imperfectly:

"Maybe so, p'haps, he say wahha malla Wong Kai Kee and blackmailing. Not know."

Charley Moy concurred fully in One Huck Long's sentiments and together they started to roll a new barrel of cornstarch back to the dusty room in the rear. That was the sum and substance of it. The factory of the Smiling Perfect Equity Company concerning the fortunes of Wong Kai Kee, its corporate partner.

Mr. Sam Lock, who is the patriarch of the Four Brothers and counted an honest man in Pell street, was approached by Mr. Lock. He listened attentively to the reading of the telegram.

"Your company, good company," said Mr. Lock. "You say that a machine please write that big fire which burn on Bayard street last Sunday morning 'burn four Chinamen'—that was not fire made by Four Blunder. Some from newspaper company write Four Blunder make that fire. Why 'J'CI, two Four Blunder make burn dead in that fire!"

"Wong Kai Kee. I donno him. What trouble? All right, good-by."

Well, after all, it was a simple enough when once the right source of information was discovered. Wong Kai Kee is a man counted wealthy and surpassing wise in years ago he invented a machine for making Chinese noodle and other pastries took out a patent on his invention in Washington and organized the Smiling Perfect Equity Company to manufacture.

He had lived in New York for twenty years before he started to go back to China with his wife two weeks ago. He never lived in Sacramento and it is more than likely that Wong Kai Kee is right when he says that his arrest in San Francisco was the result of a blackmailing plot.

Bankrupt and Can't Pay Fine.

Having been fined \$1.50 by United States Judge Hough in a suit for infringement of patent, William Bernard of 45 West 128th street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, claiming the \$1.50 as one of his liabilities and reporting no assets. He filed the petition to stop an examination in supplementary proceedings in the State courts and got an order from United States Judge Hazel staying such proceedings for a year.

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